

**R14D00**  
**St. Mary's College of Maryland**

***Executive Summary***

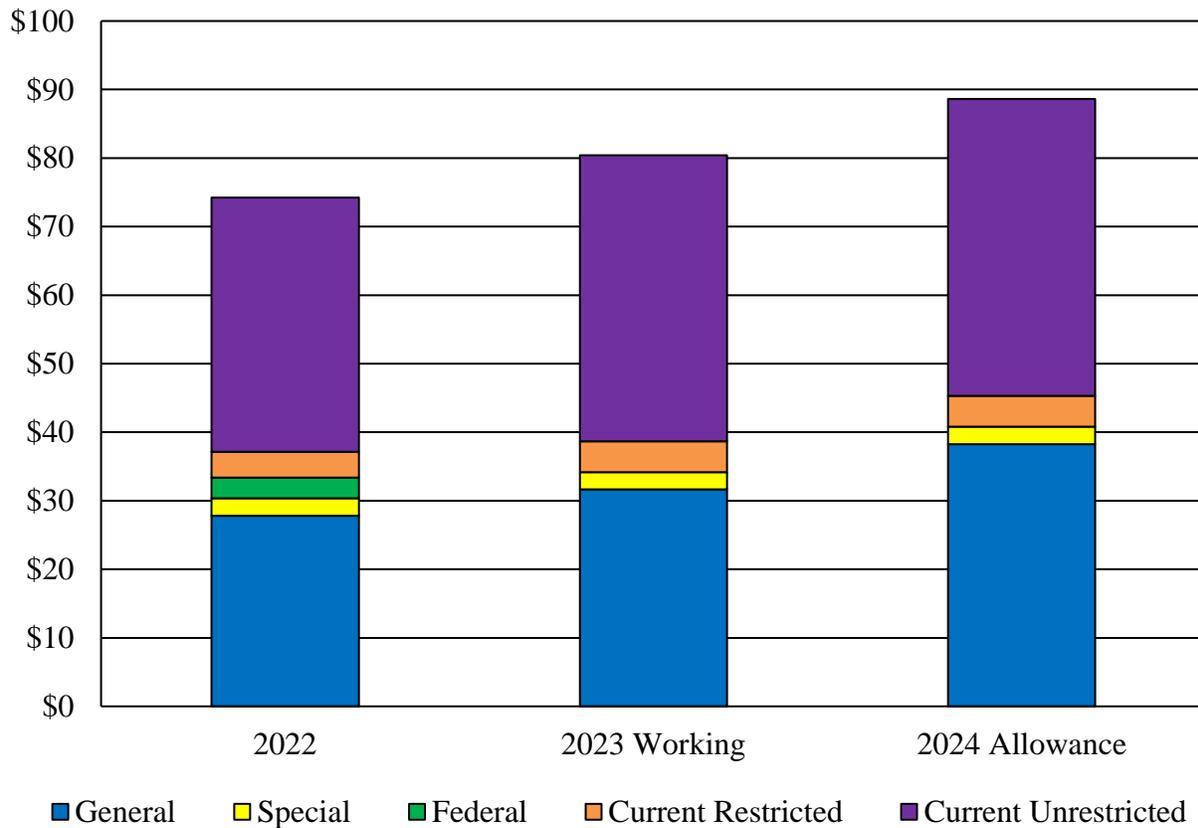
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St. Mary's College of Maryland (SMCM) is Maryland's public honors college. SMCM offers an undergraduate liberal arts education and is committed to the ideals of affordability, accessibility, and diversity.

***Operating Budget Summary***

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**Fiscal 2024 Budget Increases \$8.2 Million, or 10.2%, to \$88.6 Million  
(\$ in Millions)**



Note: The fiscal 2023 working appropriation includes deficiency appropriations including this agency's share of a deficiency appropriation budgeted in the Statewide Account within the Department of Budget and Management. Excludes pay-as-you-go capital funding in fiscal 2023.

*R14D00 – St. Mary’s College of Maryland*

- The fiscal 2023 working appropriation of SMCM includes SMCM’s share of a proposed statewide deficiency of \$917,613 for the 4.5% cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) provided in November 2022.
- The fiscal 2024 allowance includes salary adjustments that are budgeted in the Department of Budget and Management, including increments and the 2% COLA.

## ***Key Observations***

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- ***Enrollment:*** Out-of-state enrollment gains continued in fall 2022, growing by 19 students compared to fall 2021. However, fall 2022 undergraduate total enrollment decreased by 20 students compared to fall 2021. Increased State support continues, despite SMCM’s ongoing issues with enrollment.
- ***Graduation Rates:*** The four-year graduation rate was 57.8% for the 2017 cohort, a decrease from the 2016 cohort’s rate of 59.3%. The six-year graduation rate increased from 78.6% for the 2014 cohort to 79.1% for the 2015 cohort. Overall, the four-year and six-year graduation rates have declined by 21.6% and 7.2%, respectively, since the 2012 cohort.

## **Operating Budget Recommended Actions**

1. Concur with Governor’s allowance.

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**St. Mary's College of Maryland**

***Operating Budget Analysis***

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**Program Description**

SMCM is Maryland's public, co-educational liberal arts honors college. The college offers an array of baccalaureate degrees in the arts and sciences and a Master of Arts in Teaching. As an honors college, SMCM strives to offer students an educational experience that goes beyond traditional course-based study to foster independent learning and a link between curricular and extracurricular activities and interests. SMCM includes civic responsibility as a cornerstone of its academic and extracurricular programs. The capstone of the SMCM experience is the St. Mary's Project. The college aspires to maintain or strengthen the quality of instructional offerings, to increase the effectiveness of academic support resources, to improve the efficiency of service provided by administrative units, and to maintain or improve the physical plant facilities to accommodate these goals.

**Carnegie Classification:** Baccalaureate Colleges – Arts and Sciences

<b>Fall 2022 Undergraduate Enrollment Headcount</b>		<b>Fall 2022 Graduate Enrollment Headcount</b>	
Male	624	Male	4
Female	889	Female	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,513</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Fall 2022 New Students Headcount</b>		<b>Campus (Main Campus)</b>	
First-time	410	Acres	361
Transfers/Others	70	Buildings	58
Graduate	23	Average Age	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>503</b>	Oldest	1906: St. Mary's Hall
<b>Programs</b>		<b>Degrees Awarded (2021-2022)</b>	
Bachelor's	24	Bachelor's	357
Master's	1	Master's	24
		<b>Total</b>	
		<b>Degrees</b>	<b>381</b>

**Proposed Fiscal 2024 In-state Tuition and Fees\***

Undergraduate Tuition	\$12,358
Mandatory Fees	\$3,070

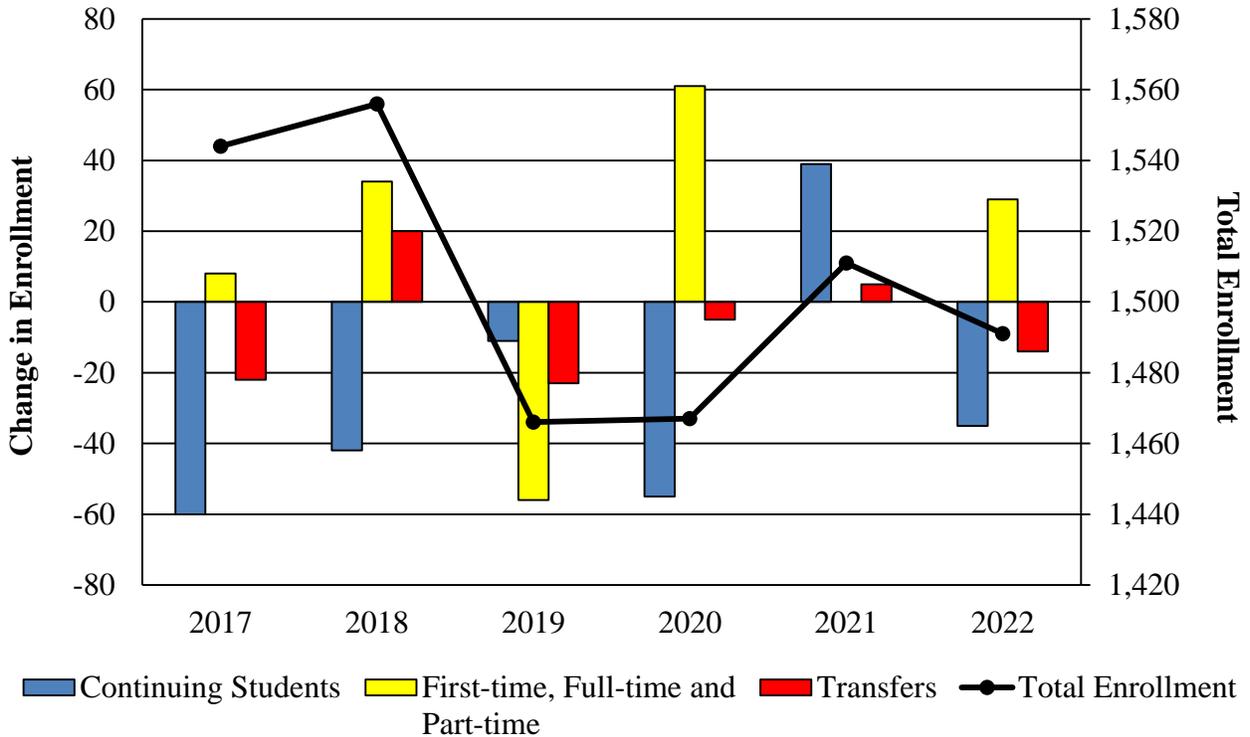
\*Contingent on Board of Regents approval.

# Performance Analysis: Managing for Results

## 1. Enrollment

As shown in **Exhibit 1**, undergraduate degree-seeking enrollment decreased by 20 students, or 1.3%, from fall 2021 to fall 2022. While the continuing student and transfer student population total decreased by a combined 49, or 4.3%, from fall 2021 to fall 2022, the first-time, full- and part-time student population increased by 29 students, or 7.6%. The continuing student population is closely tied to the first-time student population. Declining class sizes was the primary driver of the dip in continuing students; as new smaller classes replaced larger classes, the number of continuing students fell accordingly. This relationship can be observed in fall 2021 where the continuing students increased by 3.9% after an influx of new first-time students the previous fall. Similarly, the continuing students decreased in fiscal fall 2022 after there was a no change in the number of new first-time students in fall 2021.

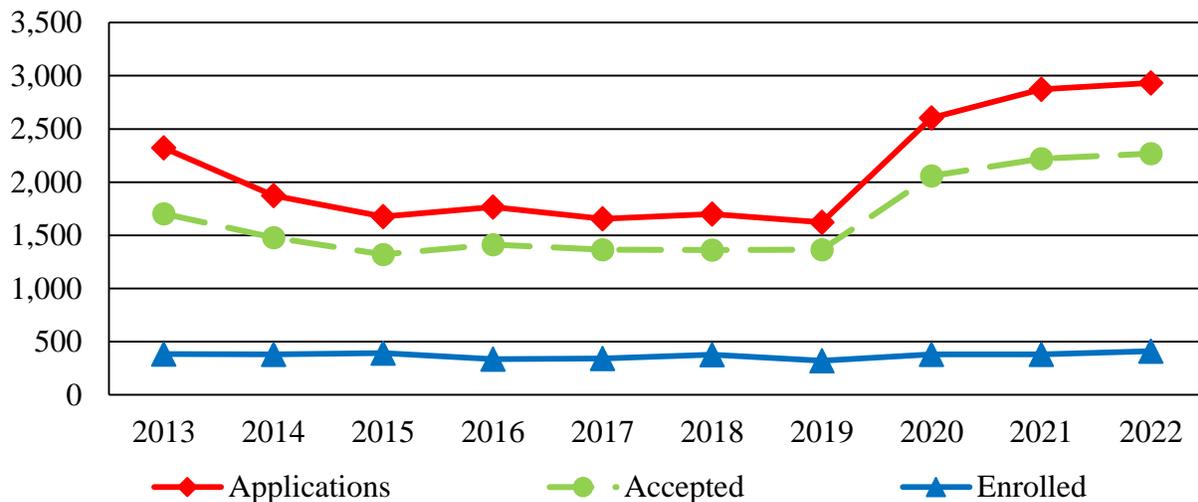
**Exhibit 1**  
**Change in Undergraduate Enrollment by Category Total Headcount**  
**Fall 2017-2022**



Source: St. Mary’s College of Maryland

As shown in **Exhibit 2**, in looking at the first-time undergraduate applications, the number of applications for fall 2022 increased by 2.2%, or 62 students, over fall 2021. Applications have increased by 26.4% since fall 2013 and 77.3% since 2017. The average acceptance rate for fall 2013 through 2022 was 79%. The yield rate, or the number of students who enroll after acceptance, has fallen from a high of 28% in fall 2018 to 17% in fall 2021. The yield rate increased to 18% in fall 2022. Applications have significantly increased since the low of fall 2019. Between fall 2019 and fall 2020, applications increased by 60.6%. That trend continued in fall 2021 and 2022, with applications increasing by 10.3% and 2.2%, respectively. Despite the increase in applications, the enrollment numbers have not risen at the same rate. **The President should detail why the acceptance and yield rates have declined since fall 2019.**

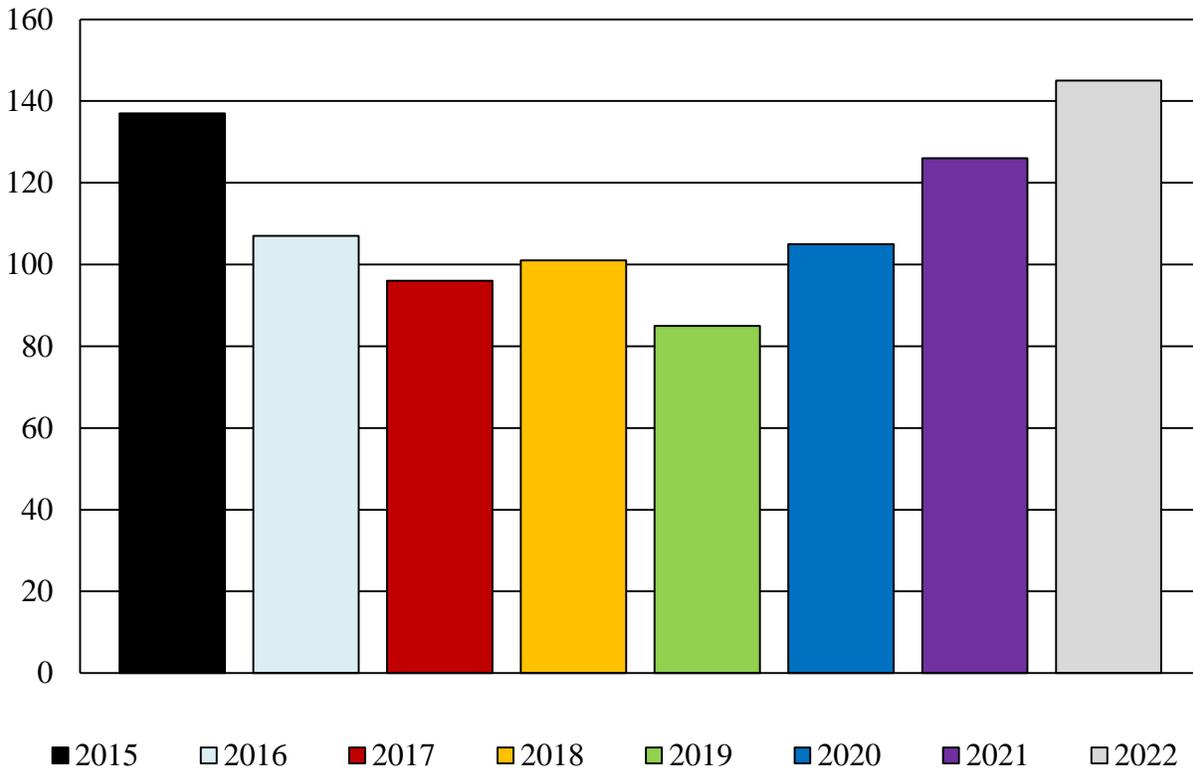
**Exhibit 2**  
**Applications**  
**Fall 2013-2022**



Source: St. Mary’s College of Maryland

Out-of-state enrollment experienced a significant decline beginning in 2015 but rebounded in fall 2020 and has continued to grow, as shown in **Exhibit 3**. The overall percentage of out-of-state enrollment to total undergraduate enrollment has increased in recent years, coinciding with the increase in out-of-state enrollment, from 5.7% in fall 2019 to 9.7% in fall 2022, a rate not achieved since fall 2013. SMCM attributed the growth in fall 2022 of out-of-state enrollment to changes to recruitment practices and enhanced marketing, both of which incorporated a focus on outreach in contiguous states and the District of Columbia, branding as The National Public Honors College, LEAD curriculum, and enhanced scholarship awarding to high performing out-of-state applicants. With the continuing growth of out-of-state students, the recruitment practices seem to be effective. These increases are significant as out-of-state tuition and fees in fall 2023 totaled \$31,826 per student, while in-state tuition was less than half that amount at \$15,428.

**Exhibit 3**  
**Out-of-state Enrollment**  
**Fiscal 2015-2022**

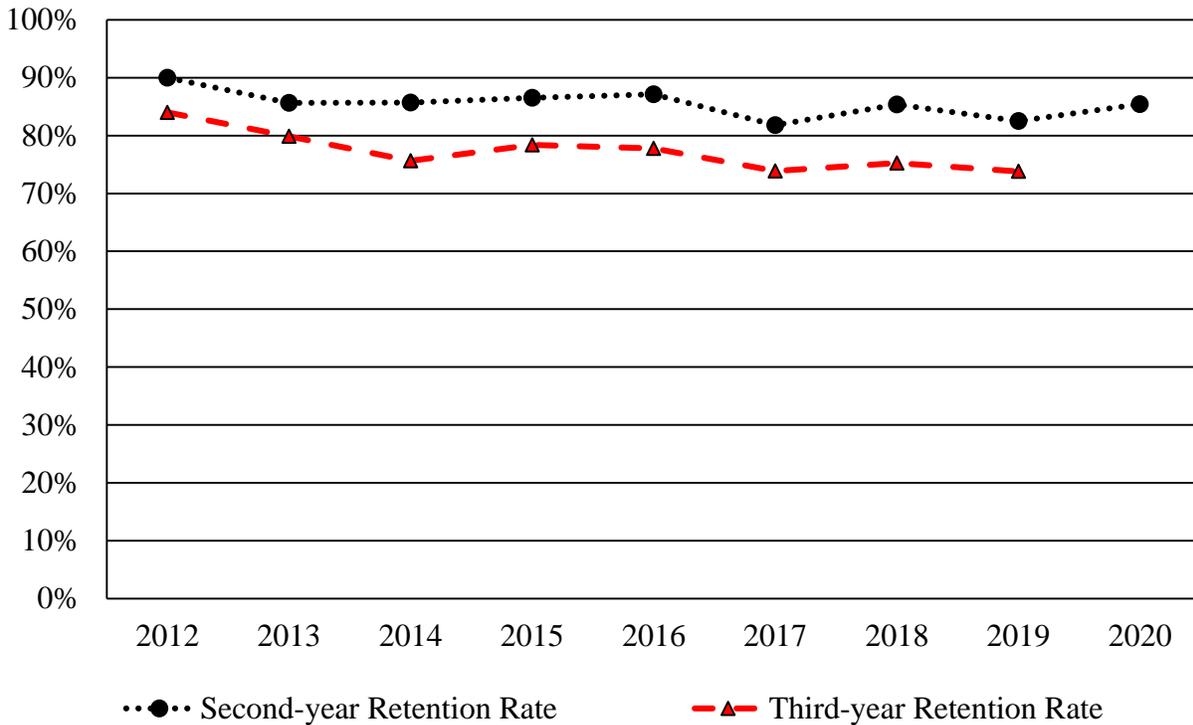


Source: St. Mary’s College of Maryland

## 2. Student Performance

It is important to look at student retention rates because they foreshadow graduation rates. Colleges with high retention rates tend to have high graduation rates as they reflect student engagement on campus and a commitment to finishing a degree program. **Exhibit 4** shows the second- and third-year retention rates for students at SMCM. The second-year retention rate increased to 85.4% for the 2020 cohort, following an 82.5% rate for the 2019 cohort. The third-year retention rate decreased to 73.8% for the 2019 cohort, compared to the 2018 cohort’s 75.3%. While SMCM has continued to have high retention rates, these rates have fluctuated, particularly since the 2016 cohort for both second- and third-year rates. Both rates have declined since the high in the 2012 cohort, although the decrease is much more pronounced for third-year retention, falling from 84% to 73.8%, or 10.2 percentage points, between the 2012 and 2019 cohorts.

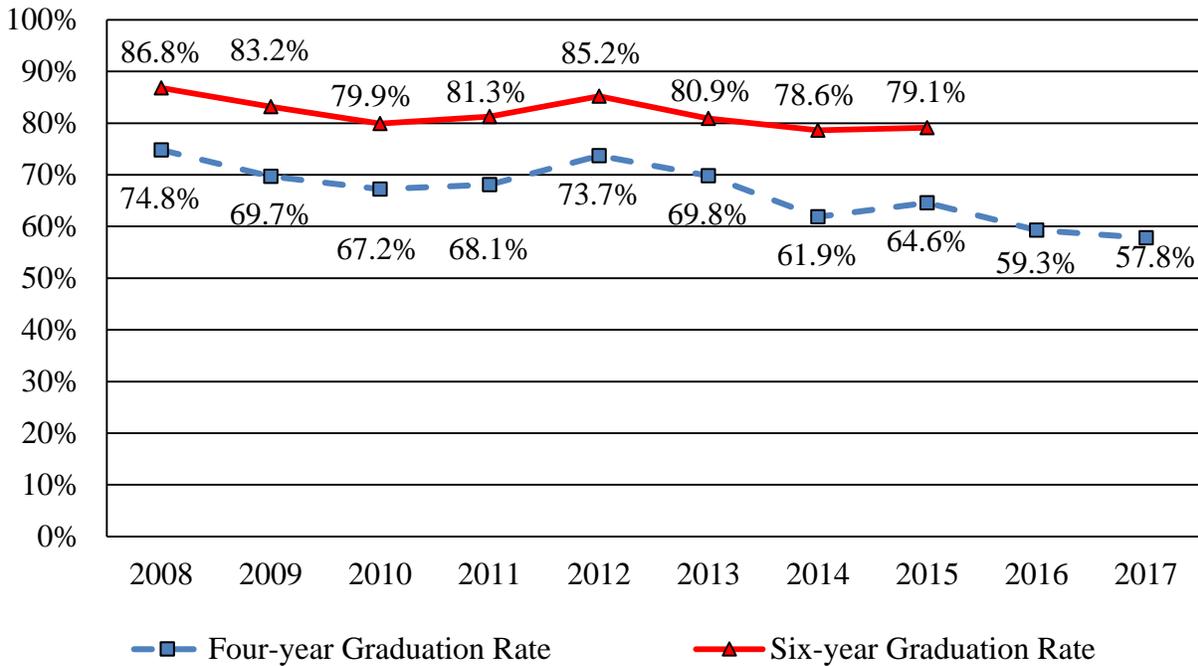
**Exhibit 4  
Retention Rates  
2012-2020 Cohorts**



Source: St. Mary’s College of Maryland

Graduation rates are, in part, another measure of student persistence and efficiency – as more students graduate, it frees up more room, allowing an institution to enroll more new students. **Exhibit 5** shows the four- and six-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time (FT/FT) students, which include those who transferred and graduated from another Maryland institution. Both the four-year and six-year graduation rates saw an increase with the 2015 cohort. However, the six-year graduation rate decreased from 85.2% to 79.1% between the 2012 and 2015 cohorts. The four-year graduation rate has generally decreased from 73.7% to 57.8% from the 2012 to 2017 cohorts. **The President should comment on efforts to improve the four-year graduation rates.**

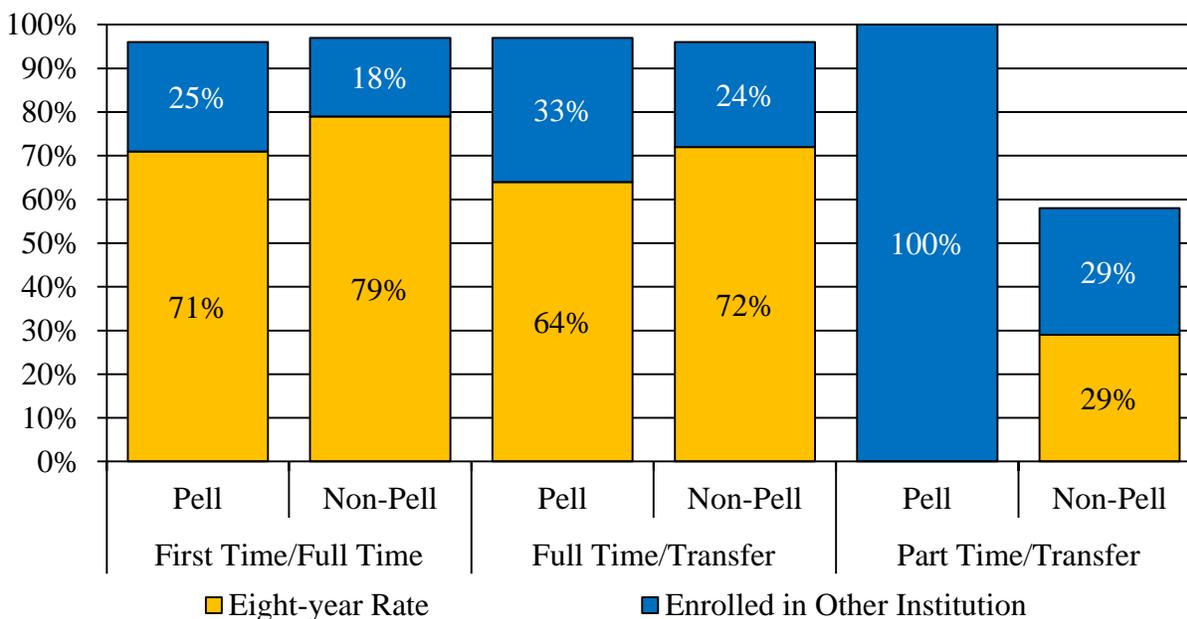
**Exhibit 5**  
**Graduation Rate of First-time, Full-time Students**  
**2008-2017 Cohorts**



Source: Maryland Higher Education Commission

Increasingly, attention has turned to the achievement gap between low-income and other students. As shown in **Exhibit 6**, among FT/FT students, the eight-year graduation rate of non-Pell students of 79% exceeds that of Pell students by 8 percentage points. The gap is the same when looking at full-time transfer students with 72% of non-Pell students compared to 64% of Pell students.

**Exhibit 6  
Eight-year Graduation Rates for  
Students Entering in 2013-2014 Academic Year**



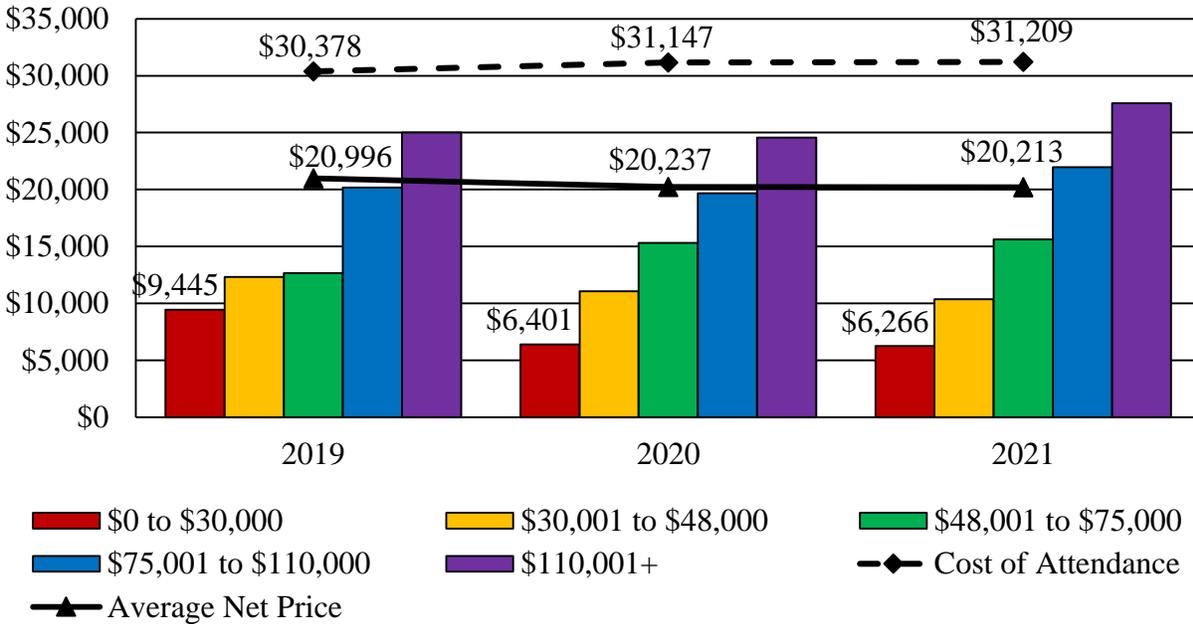
Source: National Center for Education Statistics, College Navigator

### 3. Affordability and Accessibility

#### Cost of Attendance

When considering the affordability of college, students and families tend to focus on the published cost of attendance (COA), or sticker price. COA is the total cost of attending college for one year including tuition and fees, room and board, books, supplies, and other expenses. However, the focus should be on the average net price, which is the cost to the student after accounting for the average amount of federal, State, and institutional aid awarded to all undergraduate SMCM students. As shown in **Exhibit 7**, in fiscal 2021, the average net price was \$20,213, 35.2% less than the COA for a FT/FT student. The average cost to a student varies by income level. Those with a lower family income receive more financial aid, thereby lowering the average price for attending college. The average net price for a family with an income between \$0 and \$30,000 decreased by \$3,179, from \$9,445 in fiscal 2019 to \$6,266 in fiscal 2021. Conversely, the average net price for families with incomes between \$75,000 and \$110,000 increased from fiscal 2019 to 2021 by \$1,796. Overall, the average net price decreased by 3.7%, or \$783, from fiscal 2019 to 2021.

**Exhibit 7**  
**Estimated Cost of Attendance versus Average Net Price**  
**Fiscal 2019-2021**

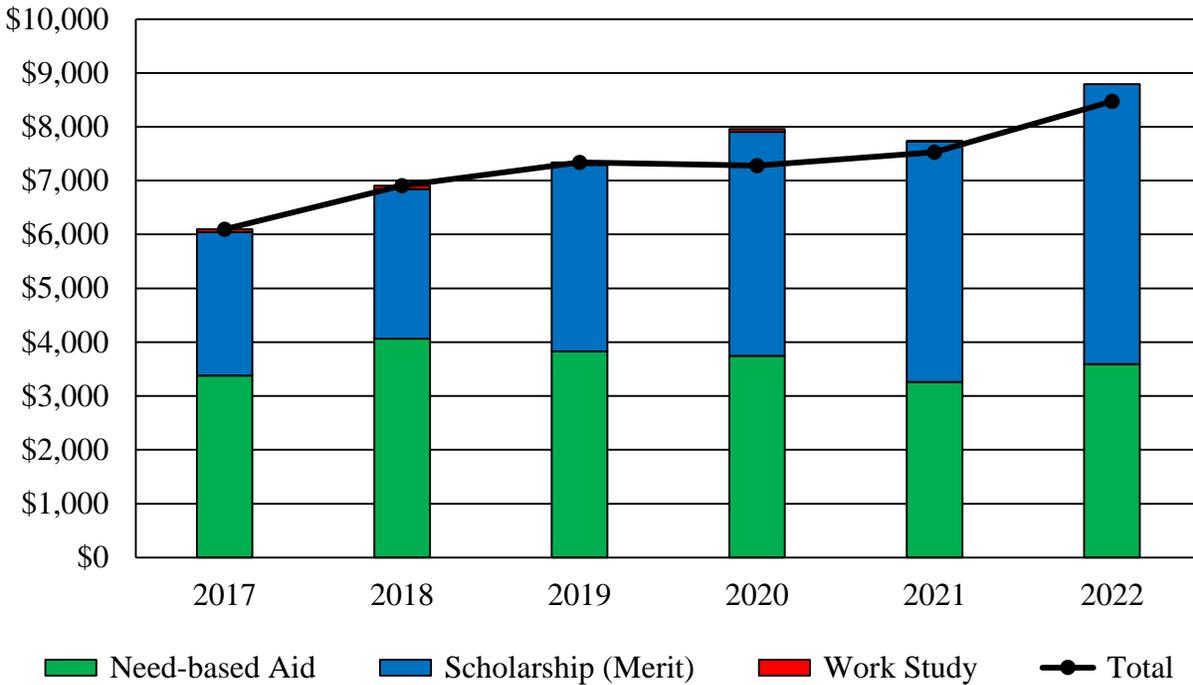


Note: The total cost of attendance (COA) includes tuition; mandatory fees; books and supplies; and the weighted average for room, board, and other expenses. Average net price is calculated by subtracting the average amount of federal, State, and institutional aid awarded to St. Mary’s College of Maryland students from the total COA.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, College Navigator

As shown in **Exhibit 8**, spending on institutional aid at SMCM has increased by 39.1% from fiscal 2017 to 2022, from \$6.1 million to \$8.5 million. Fiscal 2022 has the highest level of institutional aid at SMCM in recent years. Expenditures on need-based aid reached their highest point in fiscal 2018, totaling \$4.1 million, representing 58.9% of total institutional aid in that year. However, this total declined to \$3.6 million in fiscal 2022 and represents only 42.4% of institutional aid expenditures. The number of students receiving need-based aid has also declined by 18.6%, from the high mark in fiscal 2019 of 673 students to 529 in fiscal 2022. At the same time, the number of students receiving merit scholarships has continuously increased 21.4% from the fiscal 2018 level of 865 students, to 1,132 in fiscal 2022. In fiscal 2022, merit scholarships accounted for 68.2% of institutional aid, compared to 54.7% in fiscal 2018, a 13.5 percentage point increase. SMCM indicated that its merit-aid strategy has not changed over the past several years despite the uptick in merit scholarship awards relative to need-based aid awards, as about 50% of awarded merit aid meets the student’s demonstrated financial need. To be responsive to the market, where many students and their families prefer to receive merit awards rather than need-based awards to recognize their accomplishments, the college has intentionally packaged aid accordingly.

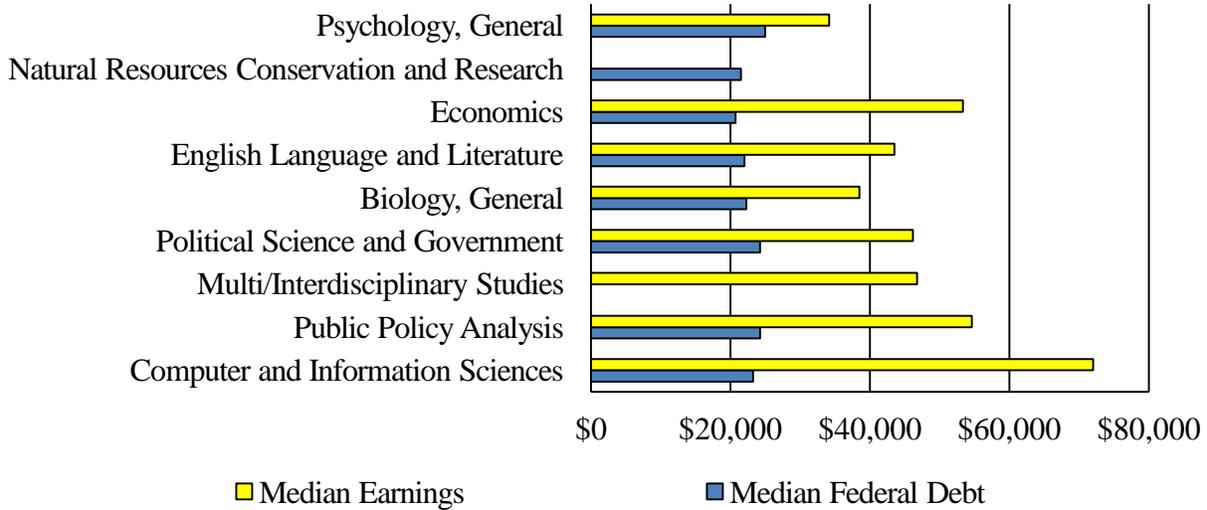
**Exhibit 8  
Institutional Aid  
Fiscal 2017-2022  
(\$ in Thousands)**



Source: St. Mary’s College of Maryland

In an effort to give students a better picture of outcomes at the program rather than the institutional level, the U.S. Department of Education’s College Scorecard reports the median debt (excluding private and Parent PLUS loans) and median earnings two years after graduation, as reported by the institutions. This information helps students consider the amount of federal debt they may incur and their ability to repay the loan after graduating, since repayments are based on salaries. **Exhibit 9** shows the median federal debt and median earnings for SMCM’s top programs of study and those with the lowest debt. Graduates from the economics program have the lowest federal debt, totaling \$20,750, while also attaining median earnings of \$53,332. Graduates from the computer and information sciences program have the highest median earnings, at \$72,028 and have a median federal debt of \$23,520.

**Exhibit 9**  
**Undergraduate Programs by Median Federal Debt and Median Earnings**



Note: Data is based on school-reported information. Median debt data is based on pooled data of undergraduate borrowers who graduated; excludes private loans, Parent PLUS loans, and loans for other institutions. Median earnings are for students two years after graduation for only those that received federal financial aid.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, College Scorecard

**Fiscal 2023 Working Budget**

**Actions Affecting Fiscal 2023 Budget**

The fiscal 2023 adjusted working appropriation includes a proposed deficiency appropriation of \$917,613 as SMCM’s share of a statewide deficiency for the 4.5% COLA provided in November 2022.

**Education and General Expenditures**

Since tuition and fee revenues in the allowance are based on enrollment projections, increases and decreases in enrollment can have a significant effect on an institution’s revenues. Therefore, looking at the changes in expenditures by program areas between fiscal 2022 and 2023, when institutions know their fall enrollment, provides a more accurate picture of funding priorities. **Exhibit 10** shows budget changes for unrestricted fund expenditures by program area for fiscal 2022 and 2023 increase by \$5.6 million, or 9.4%. Instruction expenditures increase the most, \$4.6 million or 26.3%, followed by operations and maintenance which increases by \$357,100, or 6.3%. Institutional support expenditures decrease 6.9%, or approximately \$1.2 million. The increase in instruction spending is due to wages and benefits and an increase in international travel.

**Exhibit 10**  
**Budget Changes for Unrestricted Funds by Program**  
**Fiscal 2022-2033**  
**(\$ in Thousands)**

	<u>2022</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>2023</u> <u>Working</u>	<u>2022-2023</u> <u>\$ Change</u>	<u>2022-2023</u> <u>% Change</u>
<b>Expenditures</b>				
Instruction	\$17,365	\$21,940	\$4,575	26.3%
Public Service	21	96	75	356.3%
Academic Support	1,861	2,138	277	14.9%
Student Services	9,272	9,490	218	2.3%
Institutional Support	16,719	15,569	-1,150	-6.9%
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	5,681	6,038	357	6.3%
Scholarships and Fellowships	8,475	8,776	300	3.5%
Deficiency – 4.5% COLA		918		
<b>E&amp;G Total</b>	<b>\$59,394</b>	<b>\$64,964</b>	<b>\$5,570</b>	<b>9.4%</b>
Auxiliary Enterprises	\$9,580	\$10,933	\$1,353	14.1%
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$68,974</b>	<b>\$75,897</b>	<b>\$6,923</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
<b>Revenues</b>				
Tuition and Fees	\$23,495	\$24,974	\$1,478	6.3%
State Funds <sup>1</sup>	30,357	34,193	3,836	12.6%
American Rescue Plan Act	1,523			
Other	706	1,321	615	87.0%
<b>Total E&amp;G Revenues</b>	<b>\$56,082</b>	<b>\$60,488</b>	<b>\$4,406</b>	<b>7.9%</b>
Auxiliary Enterprises	17,345	18,780	1,435	8.3%
Transfer (to)/from Fund Balance	-4,453	-3,370	1,082	-24.3%
<b>Available Unrestricted Revenues</b>	<b>\$68,974</b>	<b>\$75,897</b>	<b>\$6,923</b>	<b>10.0%</b>

<sup>1</sup> State funds include general funds and Higher Education Investment Funds.

COLA: cost-of-living adjustment

E&G: education and general

Note: Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding. Federal Stimulus includes American Rescue Plan Act funds. The fiscal 2023 working appropriation includes deficiency appropriations including this agency’s share of a deficiency appropriation budgeted in the Statewide Account within the Department of Budget and Management. The fiscal 2023 working appropriation excludes \$17.0 million in special funds from the Dedicated Purpose Account for pay-as-you-go capital funds.

Source: Governor’s Budget Books, Fiscal 2024; Department of Legislative Services

## Fiscal 2024 Proposed Budget

As shown in **Exhibit 11**, State support in the fiscal 2024 adjusted allowance increases by \$6.6 million, or 19.3%, excluding pay-as-you-go (PAYGO) capital funding from the Dedicated Purpose Account, which is excluded from this analysis. State funding, when excluding PAYGO and personnel adjustments, increases by \$4.3 million in the fiscal 2024 allowance compared to fiscal 2023. Of the total increase, approximately \$3 million is due to the inflation adjustment in the funding formula. The increase in funding is primarily expected to support ongoing critical improvements to information technology systems and programs (\$2.3 million) and health insurance (\$1.3 million).

**Exhibit 11**  
**Proposed Budget**  
**St. Mary’s College of Maryland**  
**Fiscal 2022-2024**  
**(\$ in Thousands)**

	<u>Actual</u> <u>2022</u>	<u>Adjusted</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>Adjusted</u> <u>2024</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>2023-2024</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>Prior Year</u>
General Funds	\$27,807	\$30,726	\$35,063	\$4,533	14.8%
Statewide Employee Compensation			1,616		
4.5% COLA (Fiscal 2023 Deficiency)		918	1,572		
<b>Total General Funds</b>	<b>\$27,807</b>	<b>\$31,643</b>	<b>\$38,251</b>	<b>\$6,608</b>	<b>20.9%</b>
HEIF	\$2,550	\$2,550	\$2,550		
<b>Total State Funds</b>	<b>\$30,357</b>	<b>\$34,193</b>	<b>\$40,801</b>	<b>\$6,608</b>	<b>19.3%</b>
Other Unrestricted Funds	\$41,547	\$45,074	\$46,708	\$1,634	3.6%
ARPA – Direct Federal Support	1,523	0	0		
Transfer to Fund Balance	-4,453	-3,370	-3,379		
Restricted Funds	3,753	4,500	4,500		0.0%
ARPA – Direct Federal Support	1,523	0	0		
Dedicated Purpose Account PAYGO	0		0		
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>\$74,249</b>	<b>\$80,397</b>	<b>\$88,631</b>	<b>\$8,233</b>	<b>10.2%</b>

ARPA: American Rescue Plan Act  
 COLA: cost-of-living adjustment

HEIF: Higher Education Investment Fund  
 PAYGO: pay-as-you-go

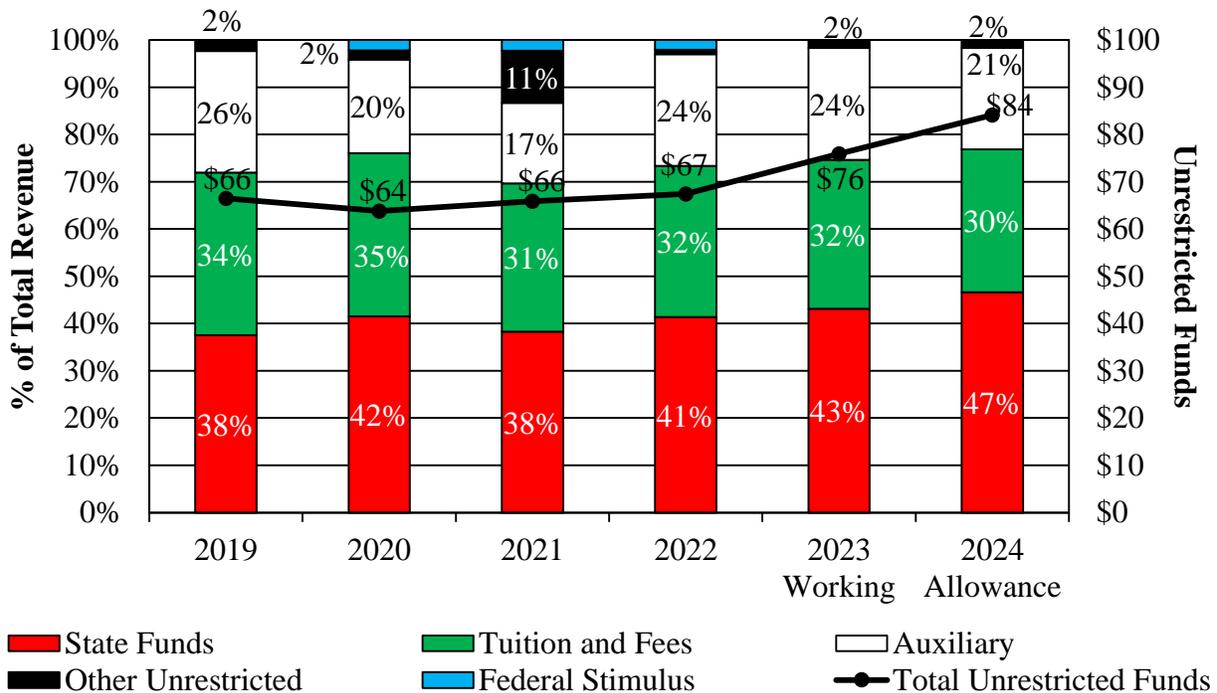
Note: Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding. Federal Stimulus includes ARPA funds. The fiscal 2023 working appropriation includes deficiency appropriations including this agency’s share of a deficiency appropriation budgeted in the Statewide Account within the Department of Budget and Management (DBM). The fiscal 2023 working appropriation excludes \$17.0 million in special funds from the Dedicated Purpose Account for PAYGO capital funds. The fiscal 2024 allowance accounts for salary enhancements that are budgeted in the Statewide Account within DBM. In fiscal 2024, funding for the annualization is included in the general fund support but is shown separately for comparison.

Source: Governor’s Budget Books, Fiscal 2024; Department of Legislative Services

## Revenue Sources

In the fiscal 2024 allowance, State funds (general funds and the Higher Education Investment Fund) and tuition and fee revenues comprise 47% and 30% of SMCM’s State-supported revenues, as shown in **Exhibit 12**, while current unrestricted funds total \$84.1 million. From fiscal 2020 to the fiscal 2024 allowance, State funds have gone from 42% of total unrestricted revenues to 47%, increasing by \$13.6 million, or 50.2%. The SMCM funding formula has generally protected the institution despite declining enrollment. In fiscal 2024, total revenues increase by \$8.2, million, or 10.8%, of which \$6.6 million is from State funds.

**Exhibit 12**  
**Unrestricted Revenue Sources by Fund Source, Excluding Transfers to Fund Balance**  
**Fiscal 2019-2024 Allowance**  
**(\$ in Millions)**



Note: The fiscal 2023 working excludes pay-as-you-go funding budgeted within the Dedicated Purpose Account. The fiscal 2023 working appropriation includes deficiency appropriations including this agency’s share of a deficiency appropriation budgeted in the Statewide Account within the Department of Budget and Management (DBM). The fiscal 2024 allowance accounts for salary enhancements that are budgeted in the Statewide Account within DBM. Transfers to fund/plant balance excluded from percentage of other unrestricted totals. However, total unrestricted funds do include these figures.

Source: Governor’s 2018-2024 Budget Books; Department of Legislative Services

***Personnel Data***

	<b><u>FY 22 Actual</u></b>	<b><u>FY 23 Working</u></b>	<b><u>FY 24 Allowance</u></b>	<b><u>FY 23-24 Change</u></b>
Regular Positions	416.00	414.00	417.00	3.00
Contractual FTEs	<u>30.04</u>	<u>26.92</u>	<u>31.48</u>	<u>4.56</u>
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>446.04</b>	<b>440.92</b>	<b>448.48</b>	<b>7.56</b>

***Vacancy Data: Regular Positions***

Turnover and Necessary Vacancies, Excluding New Positions	0.00	0.00%
Positions and Percentage Vacant as of 12/31/22	24	5.84%
Vacancies Above Turnover	24	

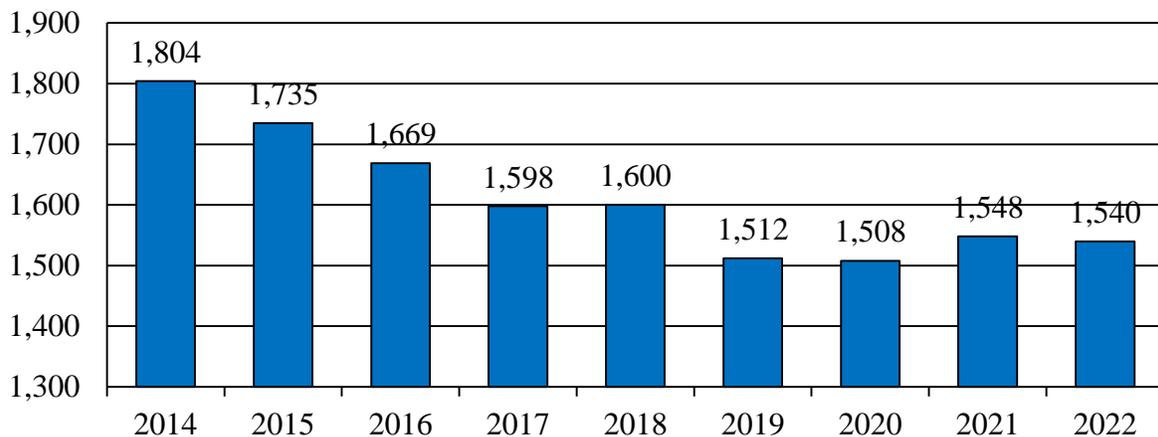
- The fiscal 2024 allowance includes the addition of 3 regular positions and the addition of 4.56 contractual full-time equivalent (FTE) positions. With these changes, the position complement is similar to the level of fiscal 2022. The new regular positions will support the recently opened Dodge Performing Arts Center.

## Issues

### 1. Enrollment Declines Resulting in Substantial Increases in State Spending Per Student

SMCM enrollment has been falling since its high of 2,065 students in fall 2008. Between fall 2008 and fall 2022, enrollment decreased 14.6%. As shown in **Exhibit 13**, from fall 2014 to fall 2020, enrollment declined by 16.4%. The largest decrease was between fall 2018 and 2019, when enrollment fell by 5.5%. There was an increase in fall 2021 of 40 students, or 2.7%. However, the fall 2022 cohort again declined to 1,540 total students, a reduction of 8 students from the previous year, but remained higher than the fall 2019 and 2020 cohorts.

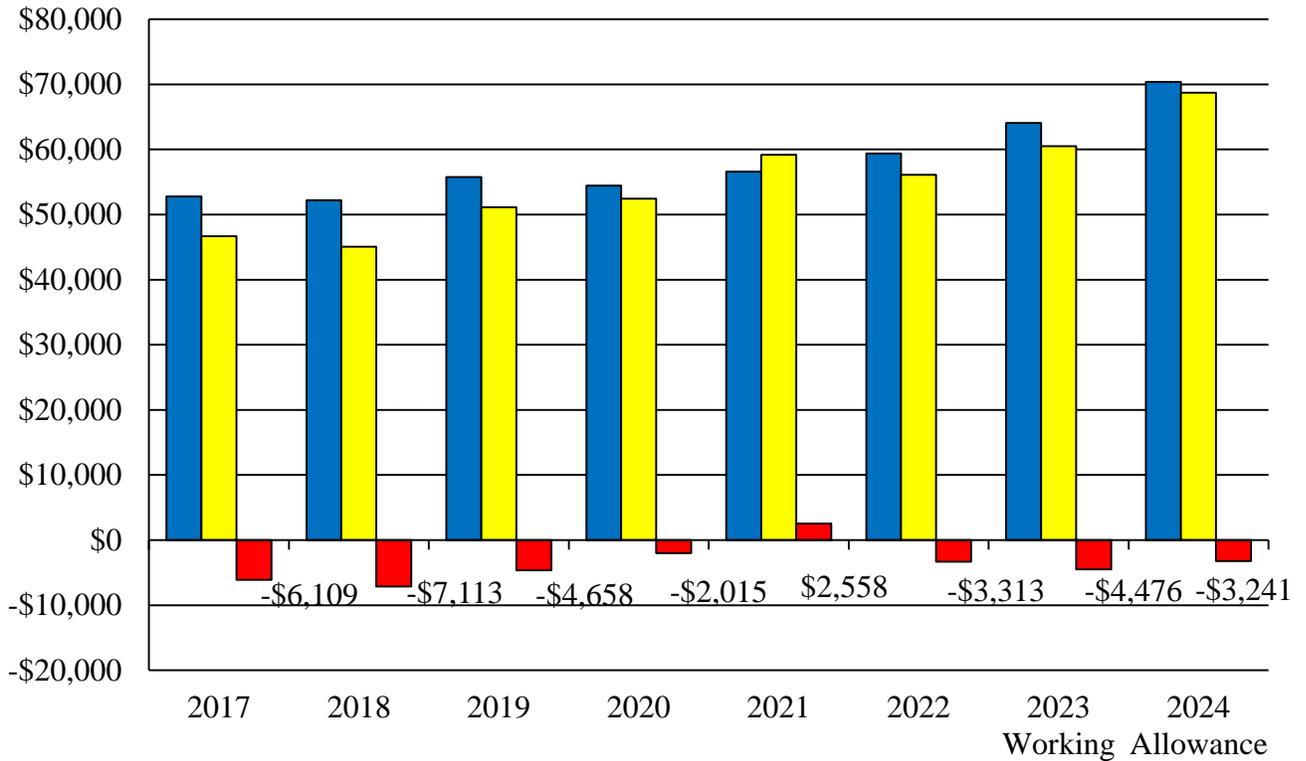
**Exhibit 13**  
**St. Mary’s College of Maryland Total Enrollment**  
**Fall 2014-2022**



Source: Maryland Higher Education Commission

Despite enrollment steadily declining, education and general (E&G) expenditures have steadily increased. As shown in **Exhibit 14**, E&G expenditures have on average been over \$3.5 million more than revenues between fiscal 2017 through the adjusted fiscal 2024 allowance. To cover the shortfall, SMCM has used its surplus auxiliary revenues. Since auxiliary enterprises are self-supporting, they typically generate a profit, generally transferred to the fund balance to fund future projects such as renovation and construction of auxiliary-related facilities. On average, SMCM has transferred \$2.5 million to the fund balance from fiscal 2017 to 2022. When E&G revenues may not cover academic expenses, institutions will use excess auxiliary revenues to help offset the shortfalls.

**Exhibit 14**  
**E&G Expenditures and Revenues**  
**Fiscal 2017-2024 Allowance**  
**(\$ in Thousands)**



■ Total E&G Expenditures    ■ Total E&G Revenues    ■ E&G Revenues Less E&G Expenditures

E&G: education and general

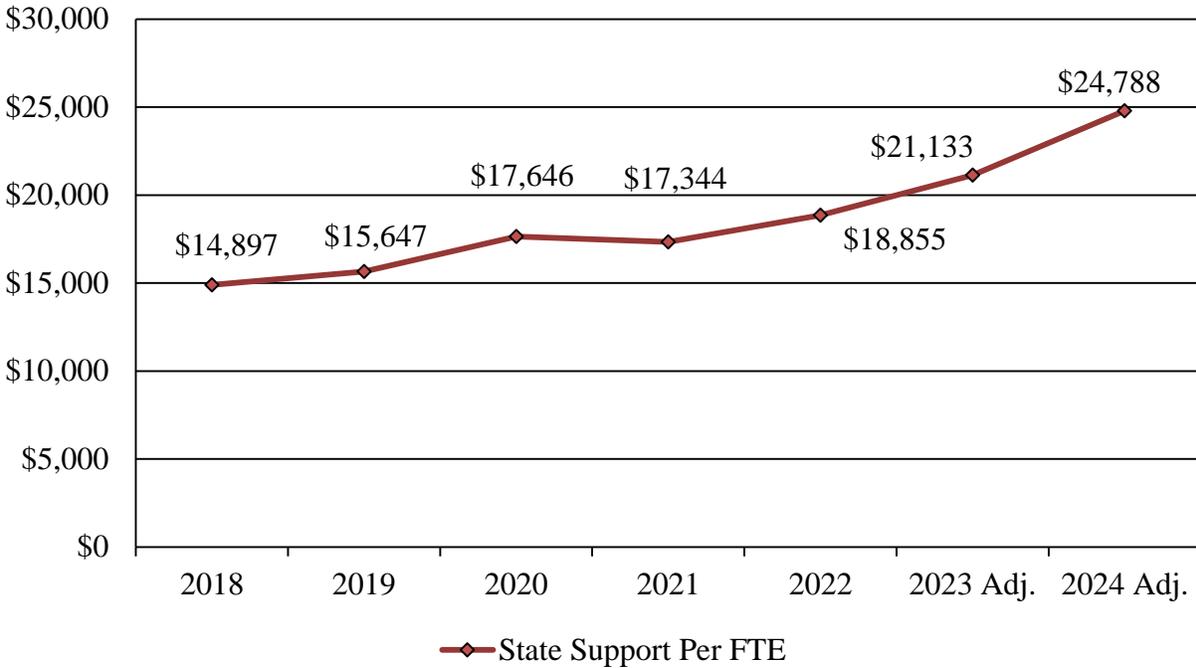
Note: The fiscal 2023 working appropriation includes deficiency appropriations including this agency’s share of a deficiency appropriation budgeted in the Statewide Account within the Department of Budget and Management (DBM). Fiscal 2024 salary enhancements are budgeted in the Statewide Account within DBM.

Source: Department of Budget and Management; Department of Legislative Services

State funding for SMCM is allocated through a funding formula that increases annual funding by inflation and requires the State to fund 100% of the cost of increases in health insurance costs and COLAs for State supported positions. Prior to fiscal 2024, the State was only required to fund 50% of the cost of COLAs. A consequence of the declining enrollment and mandated increases in State support through the college’s funding formula is that the amount of State funds spent per FTE has steadily increased. As shown in **Exhibit 15**, State funds spent per FTE at SMCM

have increased by \$9,891, or 66.4%, from \$14,897 in fiscal 2018 to \$24,788 in the fiscal 2024 adjusted allowance. State funds per FTE are expected to increase by 12.1% in fiscal 2023 and 17.3% in fiscal 2024.

**Exhibit 15**  
**State Funds Per FTE Students at SMCM**  
**Fiscal 2018-2024 Adjusted**



FTE: full-time equivalent

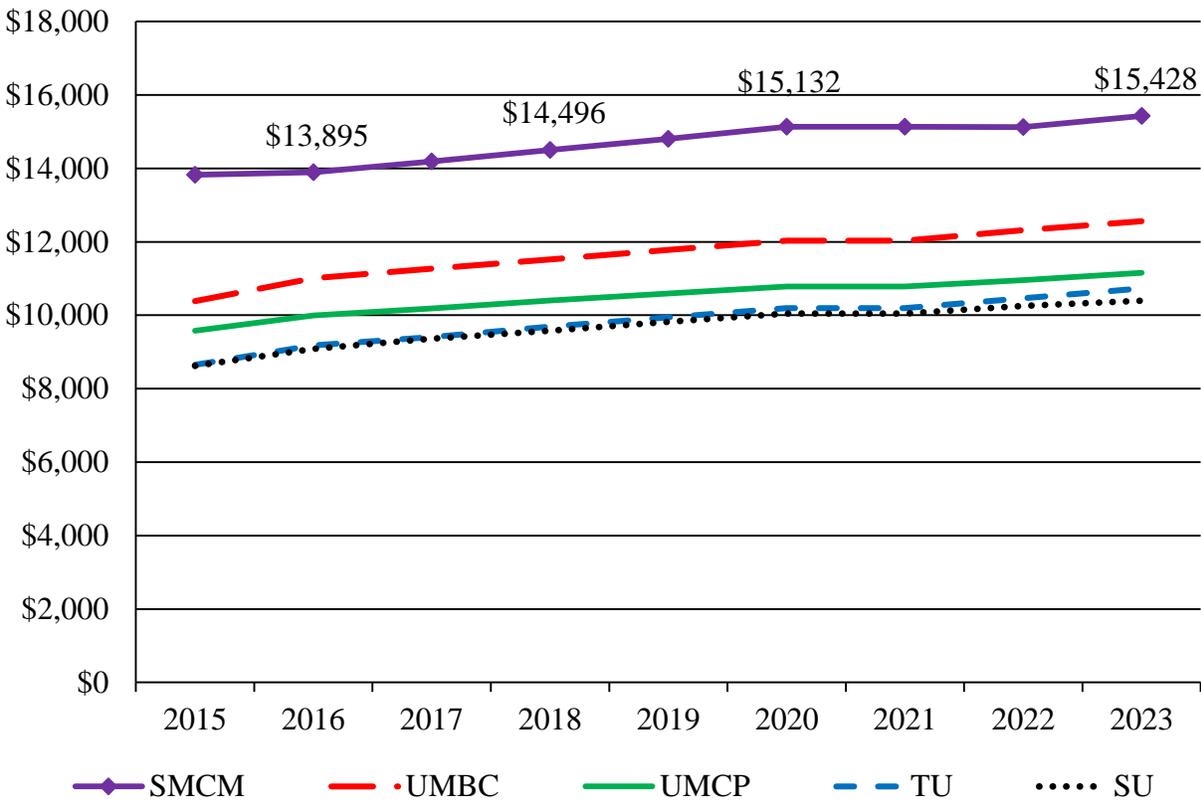
Note: The fiscal 2023 working appropriation includes deficiency appropriations including this agency’s share of a deficiency appropriation budgeted in the Statewide Account within the Department of Budget and Management (DBM). Fiscal 2024 salary enhancements are budgeted in the Statewide Account within DBM.

Source: Governor’s Budget Books, Fiscal 2018-2024; Department of Legislative Services

Tuition and fees at SMCM for an in-state undergraduate student have consistently remained the highest in the State compared to the other public four-year institutions, excluding University of Maryland, Baltimore Campus. As shown in **Exhibit 16**, from fiscal 2015 to 2023, total tuition and fees at SMCM averaged \$14,776 for an in-state undergraduate student. While tuition and fees have gradually increased at all the public four-year institutions, this total was \$2,993 more than the next closest institution, University of Maryland Baltimore County (UMBC), which averaged \$11,783 during the same period. From fiscal 2015 to 2023, the smallest margin

between SMCM and the institution with the next highest tuition and fee total was \$2,789. In fiscal 2023, SMCM’s tuition and fees are expected to be \$15,428, which is \$2,868 higher than UMBC, the next highest institution. It should be noted that while tuition and fees have increased, SMCM’s four-year and six-year graduation rates have been declining since the 2012 cohort.

**Exhibit 16**  
**In-State Tuition and Fees at SMCM and Select Public Four-year Institutions**  
**Fiscal 2015-2023**



Note: Comparison institutions selected as these institutions, on average, had the highest tuition and fees for in-state undergraduate students from fiscal 2010 to fiscal 2023.

Source: Governor’s Budget Books, Fiscal 2015-2024; Department of Legislative Services

## ***Operating Budget Recommended Actions***

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1. Concur with Governor’s allowance.

**Appendix 1**  
**2022 Joint Chairmen’s Report Responses from Agency**

The 2022 *Joint Chairmen’s Report* (JCR) requested that SMCM prepare two reports. Electronic copies of the full JCR responses can be found on the Department of Legislative Services Library website.

- ***Instructional Faculty Workload Report:*** SMCM was asked to submit a report on annual workload for tenured and tenure-track faculty as well as full- and part-time nontenured and nontenure track faculty, including adjunct faculty, instructors, and lecturers. Full-time tenure track faculty taught an average of 21.2 credits during the 2021-2022 academic year. Full-time tenure track and nontenure track faculty taught an average of 21.8 credits during the 2021-2022 academic year. Part-time faculty taught an average of 5.7 credits during the 2021-2022 academic year. A full teaching load for one academic year is 24 credits.
- ***Report on Facilities Renewal Policy:*** To ensure that SMCM was addressing its backlog of deferred maintenance projects, SMCM was asked to adopt a facilities renewal policy modeled after the University of Maryland System’s policy. SMCM drafted a policy, and it was approved by its Board of Trustees on October 15, 2022.

**Appendix 2**  
**Object/Fund Difference Report**  
**St Mary's College of Maryland**

<u>Object/Fund</u>	<u>FY 22</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 23</u> <u>Working</u> <u>Appropriation</u>	<u>FY 24</u> <u>Allowance</u>	<u>FY 23 - FY 24</u> <u>Amount Change</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u>
<b>Positions</b>					
01 Regular	416.00	414.00	417.00	3.00	0.7%
02 Contractual	30.04	26.92	31.48	4.56	16.9%
<b>Total Positions</b>	<b>446.04</b>	<b>440.92</b>	<b>448.48</b>	<b>7.56</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
<b>Objects</b>					
01 Salaries and Wages	\$ 35,122,865	\$ 41,489,759	\$ 44,961,653	\$ 3,471,894	8.4%
02 Technical and Special Fees	4,118,003	4,646,810	4,272,530	-374,280	-8.1%
03 Communication	549,286	408,301	389,616	-18,685	-4.6%
04 Travel	912,736	2,564,674	2,726,187	161,513	6.3%
06 Fuel and Utilities	2,985,535	3,873,875	4,172,588	298,713	7.7%
07 Motor Vehicles	168,516	139,884	118,208	-21,676	-15.5%
08 Contractual Services	13,501,709	10,250,299	13,997,761	3,747,462	36.6%
09 Supplies and Materials	2,397,860	2,643,996	2,330,849	-313,147	-11.8%
10 Equipment – Replacement	719,068	282,567	318,439	35,872	12.7%
11 Equipment – Additional	609,970	840,506	1,003,773	163,267	19.4%
12 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	12,408,053	11,623,645	11,965,719	342,074	2.9%
13 Fixed Charges	755,793	669,199	757,239	88,040	13.2%
14 Land and Structures	0	17,057,000	0	-17,057,000	-100.0%
<b>Total Objects</b>	<b>\$ 74,249,394</b>	<b>\$ 96,490,515</b>	<b>\$ 87,014,562</b>	<b>-\$ 9,475,953</b>	<b>-9.8%</b>
<b>Funds</b>					
40 Unrestricted Fund	\$ 68,973,955	\$ 74,979,515	\$ 82,514,562	\$ 7,535,047	10.0%
43 Restricted Fund	5,275,439	21,511,000	4,500,000	-17,011,000	-79.1%
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>\$ 74,249,394</b>	<b>\$ 96,490,515</b>	<b>\$ 87,014,562</b>	<b>-\$ 9,475,953</b>	<b>-9.8%</b>

Note: The fiscal 2023 appropriation does not include deficiencies. The fiscal 2024 allowance does not include salary adjustments budgeted within the Department of Budget and Management.

**Appendix 3**  
**Fiscal Summary**  
**St Mary's College of Maryland**

<u>Program/Unit</u>	<u>FY 22</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 23</u> <u>Wrk Approp</u>	<u>FY 24</u> <u>Allowance</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 23 - FY 24</u> <u>% Change</u>
01 Instruction	\$ 17,995,340	\$ 22,674,107	\$ 23,584,105	\$ 909,998	4.0%
02 Research	414,019	390,909	390,909	0	0%
03 Public Service	21,016	108,025	70,455	-37,570	-34.8%
04 Academic Support	1,890,512	2,283,008	2,451,327	168,319	7.4%
05 Student Services	9,564,350	9,727,463	11,287,623	1,560,160	16.0%
06 Institutional Support	16,742,853	15,945,829	19,089,221	3,143,392	19.7%
07 Operation and Maintenance of Plant	5,680,642	23,048,742	6,284,574	-16,764,168	-72.7%
08 Auxiliary Enterprises	9,579,884	10,935,024	12,164,328	1,229,304	11.2%
17 Scholarships and Fellowships	12,360,778	11,377,408	11,692,020	314,612	2.8%
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 74,249,394</b>	<b>\$ 96,490,515</b>	<b>\$ 87,014,562</b>	<b>-\$ 9,475,953</b>	<b>-9.8%</b>
Unrestricted Fund	\$ 68,973,955	\$ 74,979,515	\$ 82,514,562	\$ 7,535,047	10.0%
Restricted Fund	5,275,439	21,511,000	4,500,000	-17,011,000	-79.1%
<b>Total Appropriations</b>	<b>\$ 74,249,394</b>	<b>\$ 96,490,515</b>	<b>\$ 87,014,562</b>	<b>-\$ 9,475,953</b>	<b>-9.8%</b>

Note: The fiscal 2023 appropriation does not include deficiencies. The fiscal 2024 allowance does not include salary adjustments budgeted within the Department of Budget and Management.